

AESIP Overview – Army Business Process Modernization



SAP Master Data – Internal Unique IDs & Aggregation







Materiel Master

Materiel Number:

0000001 – FSC, NIIN, NOUN, ... 0000002 – FSC, NIIN, NOUN, ... 0000003 – FSC, NIIN, NOUN, ...

Equipment Master

Equipment Number:

0000001 - Materiel# 000001, SER#, IUID ... 0000002 - Materiel# 000002, SER#, IUID ... 0000003 - Materiel# 000002, SER#, IUID ...

Customer Master

Customer Number:

0000001 – DODAAC, Unit, 0000002 – DODAAC, Unit, 0000003 – DODAAC, Unit,

SAP Knows About & Links:

- Material
- Equipment
- Assets
- Customers
- Vendors
- Cost Centers

... by assigning INTERNAL unique IDs to everything

... it uses these internal IDs to aggregate and build structures on which ALL functionality is based

Asset Master

Asset Number:

0000001 – G/L Account, Customer#... 0000002 – G/L Account, Customer#... 0000003 – G/L Account, Customer#...

Vendor Master

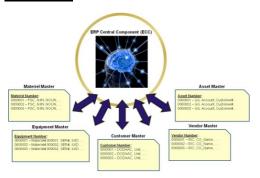
Vendor Number:

0000001 - RIC, CO_Name, 0000002 - RIC, CO_Name, 0000003 - RIC, CO_Name,

Multiple ERPs With Different Master Data Internal IDs

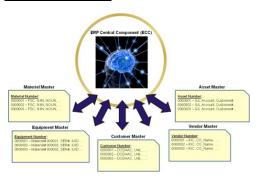


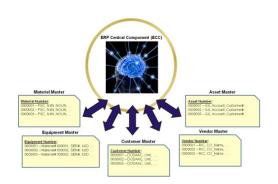
One ERP:

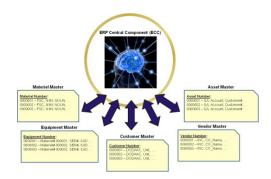


- An item of material is always the same item of material based on internal ID
- A new Item can only be added, deleted, or changed in one place
- Aggregations of data are always based on internal IDs that are consistent across all master data (because they are in one place)
- Standard SAP "Drill-down" into all transactions is possible because it is all in one place, related by internal IDs across all types of master data
 - All financial & cost data is directly traceable to an activity at the lowest level
 - All inventory, equipment, and assets are traceable to activity at the lowest level

Multiple ERPs:







- An item of material is different in each system because it has a different internal ID
- A new Item can be added, deleted, or changed in more than one place
- Aggregations of data are different based on internal IDs that are known only to that ERP
- Standard SAP "Drill-down" into transactions are possible only for the data in that system, as a result, trade-offs must be made with respect to traceability of activity related to financial, cost, inventory, equipment, and assets that do not reside in the system

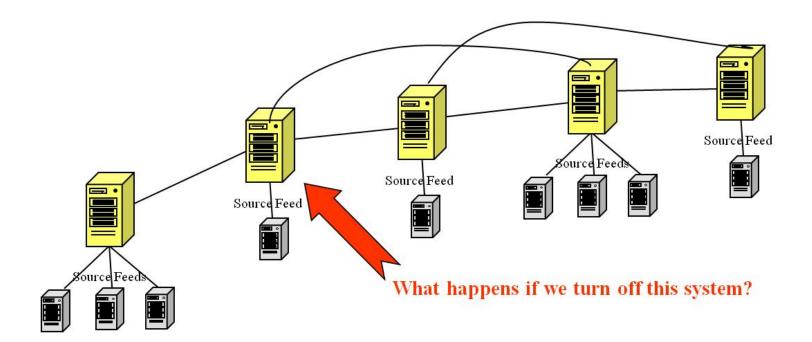
AESIP Has Two Missions



- 1. Develop and sustain the "hub product"
- 2. Facilitate ERP convergence (integration)

Why A Hub? ... Too Many Interfaces:

- Source feeds are point-to-point
- Non-authoritative systems become source systems to other systems
- Long chains of systems that can't be "turned off" w/o detriment to other systems

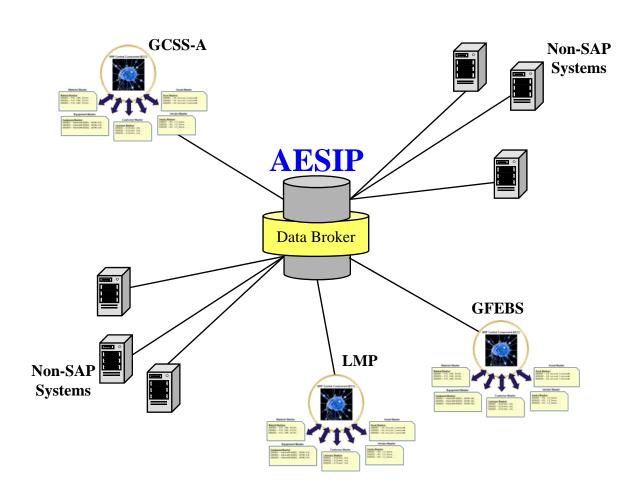


The AESIP Hub – A Data Integration Broker



Missions:

- Brokering Translates messages to/from different data formats
- Master Data Management Single source of authoritative reference data
- Cross Functional Business Intelligence Cross functional reports based on different data from multiple systems



Convergence

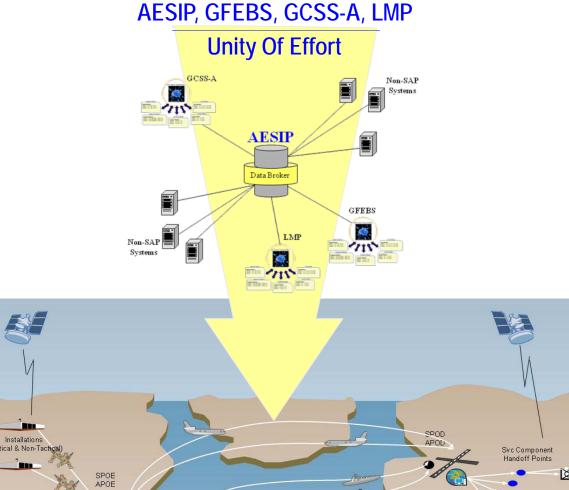


<u>Vision</u>: Provide common integrated data and application services enabling cohesive financial, logistics, and human resources solutions for the Army

End State Objectives:

- Common applications
- Integrated logistics & financials
- Improved materiel visibility
- Improved business processes
- Improved life cycle management
- Sunset of legacy systems

<u>Definition</u>: Upon completion of fielding, migrate sustainment to a government run Center of Expertise (COE).



Basing

APOD

Summary



- The AESIP program is responsible for the complex integration aspects related to the Army's ERP enabled business process transformation efforts.
- To assist, the AESIP program has developed and operates a hub system utilized for:
 - Data Brokering
 - Master Data Management
 - Cross Functional Business Intelligence
- Over time, it is the intent of the Army to converge redundant or ineffective components of its multiple ERP system landscape
- The Army is in the process of growing an inherently government capability to develop and sustain ERP systems





Back-Up



What Are Army Business Processes?



<u>Business Processes Defined</u>: A collection of related, structured activities or tasks that produce a specific service or product (serve a particular goal) for a particular customer or customers.

Army Business Processes "In Scope":

- Tactical Logistics Maintenance, supply, property accountability, and financial processes used to run the tactical Army.
- Wholesale Logistics Depot level maintenance, National level supply activities, advanced planning of depot level overhaul and financial processes used primarily by Army Materiel Command (AMC).
- The Army General Ledger Financial processes used to run installations, track assets, manage real property, and provide status of funds at the total Army level.
- Integrating Processes The myriad of processes that connect to those listed above. Examples include: touch points to transportation systems, life cycle management of equipment, human resources processes, engineering processes, contracting processes, and environmental / safety related processes.

What Are The Main Programs Involved?:

- Global Combat Support System Army (GCSS-A) The system *primarily* used to modernize <u>tactical logistics</u> processes.
- Logistics Modernization Program (LMP) The system *primarily* used to modernize <u>wholesale logistics</u> processes.
- Global Fund Enterprise Business System (GFEBS) The system *primarily* used to modernize <u>Army general ledger</u> related processes.
- Army Enterprise System Integration Program (AESIP) The system *primarily* used to <u>integrate common data</u> to enable harmonization of common processes between the systems above.

What Are The Primary Technologies Involved?:

All the programs listed above utilize the commercial SAP product suite as the primary enabler
of their implementations.